MEXICO.

Efforts of Maximilian's Government to Promote Immigration.

Glowing Inducements Offered to American and European Settlers.

THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF THE COUNTRY

Anglo-Saxon Labor the Great Regenerative Desideratum.

The Liberals Confident of the Enforcement of the Mouroe Doctrine by the United States.

INTERVIEW WITH MAXIMILIAN.

HIS LOVE FOR THE AMERICANS.

THE LATE FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

Our Mexico City Correspondence.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 11, 1865. The imperial government is using the utmost exer The imperial government is using the utmost exertions in attracting immigrants to Mexico. The Colonization Bureau is now organized under the management of
M. F. Maury, and has aiready begun operations. I send
you two important documents issued by this ex-rebel.
The one is an appeal to European and American immigrants; the other is a special invitation to Southern planters, proposing to them to subscribe for a
certain large tract of ground offered by Mexican land
emerges on the read between Vern Cruz and Mexico. I owners on the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico. I will proceed first to give you the invitation which is

ned by him.

COLONIZATION OFFICE,

NO. 13 CALLE SAN JUAN LETTAN, CITY OF MEXICO,
December 10, 1865.

ano sixth per annum—adding thereto the interest at the rate of six per cent.

As villages and towns are established on the lands, a lot will be given grains to each settler in said villages or sowns. Said villages or towns shall be chosen and allotted by Mr. haury, the Imperial Commissioner of

allotted by Mr. Marry, the imperial commissioner of Colonization.

The surveying and the cost of the sittle of the property will be at the expense of the settlers.

The Ascissida offered berewith in known to be one of the finest and most celebrated in Mexico. It presents, especially to the former planters of the South, a fine opportunity for establishing a Bourshing American actionment. Those who are disposed to visit the country for the purpose of colonizing it under the imperial decree to promote immigration will receive every encouragement from this office.

The offer is made by respectable parties, and persons wishing to treat will be put in communication by addressing the tommissioner.

Apprentices, as per imperial decree of September 5.

TO PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN MEXICO.

pration from all quarters, and without distinction as to a sonality.

Many people, both in the Old World and the New, having beard of the invitation, wish to change their axis and to avail themselves of its privileges. Gentle-men representing several thousand families in Europe, and hundreds in Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Tenas, the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, in the United States, are now auxously seeking information in regard to the country, its condition and recourses, with the view of making it their home. Considering that almost the only source of information

regard to the country, its condition and recources, with the view of making it their home.

Considering that almost the only source of information open to this upon this subject is to be found in anonymous concribations made for the most part to a press by no means friendly to heated, I deem it proper to state for the information of all those, whatever be their nationality, who desire to renounce it and come to liexco, with the intention, in good faith, of making it mer home and of planting their posturity here, that they would do well to some; for it is a land more blessed by nature in its soil and climate than any part of the United States, that great centre at pressue of human inigration.

The earth here yields to the care of husbandry with a prof sion that would seem incredible there and fabulous in Europe. In some place it crowns the labor of the hugbandman regularly with two and in others with three flavrees a annually; and in each one he gathers one hudded, two hundred, sometimes three hundred, and occasionally four hundred fold, and even more, according to his own skill and the kind of seed used.

Cotton and corn do well in almost all parts of the empire. But the cotton especially of Tanaulipas, Matahuala, Fressillo, Durango, Mazalian and the States north are said to be of a better staple, save sea sistend, than any produced in the United States. Indeed, the cotton of Yu Atan is called eas island.

Unifor these fine climates, which give a purity and transparency to the atmosphere that make estiment Ref far enjoyment and invest the eye with the faculties of almost an ew sense, the vagetable kingdom dis, lays its wealth and its powers most gorgeousy, and with the most mare elious vigor and concentration.

In choose spots and upon a single hackenda may be seen crowded together, pried up in steppes one above which in less favored chimes require as may latitudes, climates and soils as can be round in, lays its wealth and its powers most gorgeousy, and with the most mare in large and upon a single hackenda ma

being—and, hist of all, and what, moreover, no other country in the world can produce—Flora's feat and Escchus' beast—the lorsily magney, or polque plant of ashture.

I have seen some of the very best planters from Missians, Tennessee and the South, and I have conversed with learned men from France and other parts of Karrice, all of whom happen to have travelled through the meticen and most healthy parts of Mexico. The Kurry and report, on the one hand, an agricultural contary suggestion to the best parts of France and Italy, and since of surps sing mitorial wealth; while the Americans, on the other, prescutingen it agrange and cattle country to width even the blue grass regions of Kentucky and fenders even the blue grass regions of Kentucky and fenders even the blue grass regions of Kentucky and fenders even the blue grass regions of timber—with the mass adjusted system to the best of the finest of timber—with the mass adjusted system to the bound with minerals, the woods with your and the forests with the finest of rare virtues.

The means also and adjust perkins, of Louisana, with number of their friends, have gone to examine the country about Certora.

They are despited with it, they intend to make it their, home. The railway hence to Vera Cruz passes through it. The cand is superb. It is soid by the governments to from parchase of hacientas there suffices the purchase of hacientas there suffices the prechase of hacientas there suffices the major of the merican and intensity and a Suffice of the prechase of hacientas there suffices the prechase of hacientas there suffices the product of the prechase of hacientas there suffices the product of the suffices o

his estates in Duranco, offering them each a house and lot, rent free, a weekly allowance of provisions without charge, and a guarantee of work at fair wages for five years. At the end of that time he further promises a gratuity of \$15,000 to the community, and a present to each family of a yoke of oxen.

Mr. Gil, of Guadialara, invites twenty Belgian families to his highly improved and well stocked backends, offering them one-half of it for cultivation on abares, he finding the stock, seed and cattle, and the colonists the labor. He offers also flocks and herds, from which to breed on halves.

the mind of the stranger, and tend to discourage minigration.

The world knows Mexico as a country that for the last half a centery has been tossed by revolution. Many, hereing to the stories of her troubles and the tales of her chamitles as told by her enemies, have come to regard the whole hand as a "God-jornaken country." Inhabited by a bigoted, diliberal and inhospitable people; while, in fact, no part of the world can boast of a more refined cockety or a more elegant, hospitality than that which is to be found in certain parts of the empire.

The Mississipt Valley, even in its palmiest days, could not boast any plantation that could compare in baronial splender, lordy magnificence and princely hospitality with your Mexican haciends that has escaped the ravages of war. The halls of some of them are large enough to catertain, and have entertained, several hundred guests for weeks at a time.

On some of these you will find well appointed schools for the education of the children of the dependents at the expense of the proprietor; churches built and chapels maintained by the same munificent bounty; hospitalis receted tor the sick, the old servants pensoned, and all the operations of the estate carried on upon a scale and the expenditures followed by remnerative revenues such as but few farmers in Virginia or France can boast of.

But all parts of the country are not so.

boast of.
But all parts of the country are not so.
For more than fifty years Mexico has been constantly torn by faction or scourged by war, and she has reaped abundantly of the harvests which always spring from such seeds—forced loans and contributions upon the rich, grievous burdens upon the poor, the spirit of enterprise in many departments of the empire well nigh crushed out of the people, the industrial energies of entire regions paralyzed, and capital itself frightened off into its hiding places.

ARENTERISM.

and would, if restored to cultivation, embellish the land with a beautiful mesale of the most lovely garden spots that the world ever saw.

With the immigrant coming to Mexico it is not as with the emigrant bound to the "far West" in the United States. There he goes to reclaim from the widerness. Here he comes, for the most part, to reclaim from ruin and the ravages of war. Plantations that were once garden spots invite his coming. He may pitch his tent on the verge of highly cultivated districts from which he can draw his supplies until the bountiful earth, yielding to his own good husbandry, shall yield him of her in rease. And this the soil of Mexico, under climates that have no winter, will do in two or three months.

One of the finest haciendas of the wasted districts is now on sale. It was abandoned some six or eight years ago in consequence of a revolution; the proprietor died, and it has not since been restored to cultivation. It yielded a regular annual profit of not less than \$120,000. The dwelling house alone cost \$200,000. This haciendas large cnough to accommodate forty or fifty families with farms of one thousand acress each. It can now be had for less than five dollars the acre, and after the first payment, on long time to suit purchasers.

Other haciendas that are open to the choice and selection of the immigrant are much larger.

Two, containing each more than three thousand square miles, have been offered by the proprietors for colonization.

Two, containing each more than three thousand square miles, have been offered by the proprietors for colonization.

I know of no country in which the land is held by so the country in which the land is held by so the country in the land is held by so the country in the land is held by so the countries consider their "bone and sinew"—their noble, enterprising, energetic hard working middle classes.

Some political economists divide society in Mexico into but two classes—the upper and lower—and out of a population of 8,000,000 of people, more than 7,000,000 are said to belong to the latter.

The statesmen of the country, with the Emporor in their lead, desire to heal the breach rapidly. For this phrpose, foreign labor, capital and skill have been invited to our shores. Havy good men of the country look upon lumigration, on a large scale, as the readiest and best means of restoring the equilibrium of the lasses, and of giving to this country and its institutions that stability and force which are so essential to the full development of its vast powers, capabilities and resources.

grants.

This country is now in a botter state to receive immigrants than it has been for many years.

The empire is daily gaining ground, strongth and support, and the arond organization against it is broken up into factions—its beed and leader, ex-President Juarez, having left the country.

perfection.

Room you at:

There is room, with encouraging prospects, for mechanics and artisans of all seris, as well as for agricultural labor and scientific skill. Roads are to be repaired and made, bridges restored, mills—grist and saw—to be erected, dwelling houses to be repaired or built; machine shops, and all those establishments which are so essential in the agricultural economy of other countries, will also be extensively required.

shops, and all those establishments which are so essential in the agricultural conomy of other countries, will also be extensively required.

Immigrants who come to Merico, from whatever country, will be warmly welcomed in many parts. They will meet with no open hostility anywhere, except from the hands of the lawless.

To resist them, and to have the full benefit of all those convenience—such as mills and other establishments just alludes to, and which every well ordored agricultural community requires—it is desirable that the immigrants should come in bodies and form estilements of their own.

Looking to this, the decree of September 5 invests them with a semi-military organization, and they are espected to be able to defeed their settlements against robbers, who, however, rarely attack where resistance is expected.

Protestants will be drawn into communities also for the asks of schools and churches. Moreover, public interests require that each settlement should be large enough fairly to develop the whole system of demestic, social and agricultural economy of the country whence the settlers came.

For this purpose each settlement should be large enough to support saw and grist mills, tanyards, black-smiths, who liverights, and the various other artisans and machinists who, in the phroult of their calling, contribute to the requirements of modern agriculture, with all of its improvements.

his government to close the legation and return to th United States, and you do not know that the Unite United States, and you do not know that the United States government has sent an extraordinary ambassador to his Excellency the President Juarez to conclude an affensive and defensive adjance? Here!" cried he emphatically, "read!" He handed to me a letter from El Pano, the present residence of Juarez, and added majestically, "Tell your great nation to come. We will receive them as our brothers!" The city of Mexico has a legion of such advocates of freedom. They swear and yet they can be seen daily lounging upon the promonade, smoking their cigarettee. Every day they have a fresh budget of news; every day many French and Austrian soldiers are killed in akirmishes and Sattes in which the liberals generally remain victorious.

INDUSTRY OF THE ENTREDE.

In the meanwhile Maximilian proceeds quickly with

In the meanwhile Maximilian proceeds quietly with his reforms of the government and improvements in the city of Mexico. Nothing can retard him. He works indefatigably from seven o'clock in the morning until aine o'clock at night, with very little relaxation during AN INTERVIEW WITH WATINGLIAN.

A friend of mine who had an interview with the Emperor a few days ago praised him very much. He came here a true Yankee, to engage in business, and, coming into collision with the government, applied to the Emperor in person, who at once assured him of his protection. The Emperor had a long conversation with him, in the course of which he said he wished for nothing more than to make the acquaintance of President Johnson and Secretary Seward. "I am convinced," said he, that Johnson and Secretary Seward. "that, after a frank and honest conversation, we should part friends. No one desires more than I to have in your government a good neighbor. No one would reap a better harvest from the seed which I have sown than your nation. I regret nothing more than that, in my former position as Admiral of the Austrian fleet, I could not carry out one of my favorite projects—to visit the United States; for I love the Americans and admire not carry out one of my favorite projects—to visit the United States; for I love the Americans and admire their practical talent. In all my works at Pola, Trieste and Venice I employed Americans. And I regret that I should not now, in my difficult task, have the support of your nation. Your countrymen, to be sure, are hostle to my government, because I was obliged to bring with me an army of invasion. But was it pessible other wise? My predecessor, Juarez, left me nothing but ruins and a divided nation. I was obliged to lay a firm foundation, that the edifice might not be oversurned by the first storm. I have enough material in my people to give my young State that security which it so much needs; but then your people must not intervene to disturb a peaceful neighbor. Your nation is too strong to have the least fear of so young a neighbor."

My friend, a fiery liberal, returned a hearty imperialist. "What do Americans deaire?" said he; "the extension of our territory? Has not the late war shown with what difficulties our government had to struggle when a portion of our States were in rebellion? Shall we, on account of some of our political wiseacres, begin a war with a people who desire, through peace, the revival of commerce and universal intercourse with other civilized Status, to raise itself to an equal rank? What can we Americans wish for more than a firm and stable government in this oppressed and distracted country? We, too, need peace in Mexico, in order to give opportunity to our active and enterprising countrymen to revive those sources of wealth which have so long lain dry."

But in America we are too apt to form political opinions without ponetrating deeper into the true merits of the case. Lat us here at least form an impartial judgment.

ment.

SKIRMISME WITH LIBERALS AND ARRIVAL OF TROOFS.

Recently the Austrian Legion, under command of Col.

Zach, had several severe skirmishes with the liberals
under Embraces, which lanted five days and entailed severe losses. The imperialists carried the positions with
the bayonet.

Almost daily reinforcements arrive from France in
Vera Cruz, and within the last ten days nearly two thousand five hundred mon have arrived. Yesterday the ten
companies of Zouaves which revolted in Martinique were
brought in under escort. They are now guarded by two
Prench regiments, and are to be tried by court martial.

Just now a report prevails that they have again revolted.

Another regiment, with a battery, is hastening to suppress the éssents. The military here are consigned to
their barrack's to prevent any excesses.

authority, also, to revoke at pleasure any license—a highly proper exercise of power to prevent miscon-dect and abuse of the privilege.

For the years 1862, 1863 and 1866 the receipts of the Clerk of the Common Council and of the First Marshal

Clerk of the Common Council and of the First Marshal were as follows:

By Clerk of Cons.

By Clerk of Cons.

By First

mon Council.

Marshal.

1962.

834,692 75 \$18,347 40 \$30,067 26

1963.

33,671 26 18,342 75 \$2,014 00

1964.

30,724 25 22,570 50 \$3,294 75

The decrease of the receipts of the Clerk of the Common Council in 1864 was caused by the discontinuance of stage routes superseded by clip fallroads.

First Marshal Morton shows that the receipts of his office for the year 1865 have amounted to \$62,423—an increase of \$9,523 25—to which is to be added the amount received by Mr. Valentine to the time of the transfer as above, which will increase the amount of excess of 1864 to over \$10,000. This is certainly creditable to Mr. Morton, whose labors and responsibilities have been greatly increased and whose duties have not even had the advantage of additional clerkes assistance.

Of the sum received by Mr. Morton for the year 1866 there has been deposited with the City Chamberlain, and vouchers filed daily with the Compirealler, for the benefit of the corporation, as follows:

To the credit of the unking fund, for the pay.

ment of city debt and interest.

\$35,963

Received by First Marshal, December 20, 1866, after banking hours, to be deposited to same account.

seculity in imports an amount of the importance such first milk inappared, which such interest who, in the primaril of their calling, centre to the comparison of the configuration of the importance of the configuration of the importance of the configuration of the importance of the configuration of the calling control o

OUR NEW STATE GOVERNMENT.

1—William Wilson 2—Albon A. Lewis

Milo B. Eldridge....R.

Names of the State Officers for 1866.

Personnel and Politics of Our New Legislature.

IT IS OVERWHELMINGLY REPUBLICAN.

Sketches of Some of the New Incumbents.

LIST OF THE RETIRING OFFICERS.

A Constitutional Election to be Held This Year.

Shall the Constitution be Revised and Amended? ac.

duties at Albany to-day. No fermal inauguration is to

The new Legislature will assemble to-morrow, at eleven o'clock, when the members will be sworn in by the new Secretary of State. The Governor will immediately thereafter deliver his Memage.

We present this morning a list of the members of the new government, in both Executive and Judiciary branches, with also the names of the retiring officers and sketches of the new incumbents.

Personnel of the New Government. Governor...
Lieutenant Governor.
, Private Secretary to the Governor's STAFF.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF.
Adjulant General.
helor Inspector General.
Harvey Judge Advocate.
Quartermaster General.
Paymaster General.
Engineer-in-Chief.
Surgeon General. THE NEW INCUMERNTS—BCC. 31, 1867.

ncis C. Barlow Secretary of State,

mass Rithbouse Comptroller.

ph Howland Treasurer.

n H. Martindale Attorney General.

latt Goodesil, Engineer and Surveyor

ert C. Dorn Canal Commissioner,

ry A. Barnum Inspector of Prisona.

lok H. Jones Clerk Court of Appeals.

Judges Court of Appeal

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, SECRETARY OF STATE.
General Barlow, the new Secretary of State, is a native,
of this State. He was a graduate of Harvard, and studied
law with the late William Certie Noyae. When the warbroke out he enlisted es a privaje in the Twelfth regiment State militia (April 26, 1861), being married on the
same evening. He was promoted to a lieutenancy after
three weeks in camp. At the end of the three months'
enlisiment he returned to New York and essisted in
religing the Sixty-Stat regiment of Voluntaers, of which

Wilderness to the surrender of Lee's army.

THOMAS MILLHOUSE, COMPTROLLER,
is a native of Albany, but has for a number of years resided at Genera, Ontario county. He represented that
Senatorial destrict in the State Senate during 1800 and
18... and was chairman of the committee of that body
on Federal Relations which issued a voluminous report
on the state of the Union in 1981, just before the outbreak of the war. He was in the fall of 1881 appointed
Adjutant General of the State, and held that position until devernor Seymour's inauguration as Governor, January 1, 1982.

JOSEPH HOWLAND, TREABURER.

Mr. Howland, the new State Treasurer, is a son of the
Mr. Howland et the firm of Howland & Aspinwall. He
entered the volunteer service as adjutant in the Sixteenth
regiment, New York Volunteers; was in the first battle
of Bull Run, and also nerved on the Peninsula, and was
wounded at Gaines' Mill while at the head of the regiment, begins been promoted to colonel a few months.

previous.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE, ATTORNET GENERAL, was born in Washington county, in this State. He graduated at West Point in 1835, but in the following year resigned from the army and began the practice of law. He was commissioned brigadier general in August, 1861, and was assigned to Fitz John Porter's division. In November, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Washington, and filled that position until the 1st of May, 1864; was placed in command of the Eighteenth army corps by General Butler after the retirement of General William F. Smith, but remained with the army only till the 1st of August, 1884, when he reagged his commission and retired on account of bad health.

J. PLATT GOODERLE, STATE ENGINEER AND SUR-

only till the lat of August, 1864, when he resigned his commission and retired on account of bad health.

J. PLATT GOODSELL, STATE ENGINEER AND SUB-YRYOR.

Mr. Goodsell is a resident of Oneida county, and has a full reputation as an engineer. Has been engaged on the canals, and is supposed to have knowledge of their wants. ROBERT C. DORN, CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Dorn is a native of Schenectady, and has been for a lengthened period superintendent for the lower divinion of the Eric Canal. He has been very energetic to the discharge of his duties, maintaining the canal in admirable order.

MENRY A. BARNUE, INSPECTOR OF STATE FRISONS.

General Barsum enlisted as a private in the Twelfth regiment, New York State Volunteers, in April, 1861; was promoted from time to time for meritorious conduct, until he finally reached the position of brigadier general. He has been everal times severely wounded, and on one or two occasions was reported killed. The remains of a person of the same rank, supposed to be. Mr. Barnum, were found on the battlefield and buried with appropriate honors. Funeral services were held at Syracues; but it was soon afterwards secretained that he was not deed, but wounded, and in Libby Prison. He accompanied Sherman's army in the grand march to the Atlantic coast.

The Bettiring Officers.

The Bottring Officers.
Chauncey M. Depew. Secretary of State.
Lucius Robinson. Comptroller.
George W. Schuyler. State Treasurer.
John Cochrane. Attorney General.
Franklin A. Alberger. Canal Commissioner.
William B. Taylor. Engineer and Surveyor.
Abraham B. Tappan. Prison Inspector.
Frederick A. Talmadge. Clerk of Court of Appeals.
Hiram Denie. Judge of Court of Appeals. The New Legislature.

The New Legislature.

BENATE.

Dist.

1—Robt. Christic, dem.
2—H. R. Pierson, rep.
3—H. C. Murphy, dem.
4—Benj. Wood, dem.
5—Chan. G. Correll, dem.
5—Chan. G. Correll, dem.
6—Abraham Lent, rep.
7—Thomas Murphy, rep.
8—E. G. Sutherland, dem.
9—H. R. Low, rep.
11—Edward G. Wilber, rep.
12—James Gibson, rep.
13—L. D. Collins, rep.
14—E. T. Myaham, dem.
15—A. W. Kines, rep.
16—M. R. Piatt, rep.
25—Thos. Parsons, rep.
25—W. J. Humphrey, rep.
31—David S. Bennett, rep.
25—W. L. Semious, rep.
RECAPTICLATION.

25—Republicans

6—Joseph Snau.
7—Wm. H. Gedney.
8—Wm. I. Ely.
9—Lewis R. Ryers.
Clerk of the Board, David T. Valentine.
COUNCILMEN.
Dist. Gorge Graham.

George Graham.

Alvah Penney...

B. N. Huntingto

Silas S. Snyder..

ONONDAGA. Dist.

4—John Stacom,
Patrick H. Keenan,
Isaac Robinson,
James Long,
Cornelius Flynn,
Hugh O'Brien.

5—Bernard Kinney,
Anthony Hartman,
Jas. E. Brinkman,
Edward Costello,
Charles Koster,
Clement Watts.
Clerk of the Board,
Edward M. Hagorty.
Commissionways of common schools. 1—H. N. Lockwoo 2—John L. Parker onondaga.

1-Luke Ranney...

2-Daniel P. Wood.

3-L. H. Hiscock... 1—Joseph B. Fay 2—Orsen Stiller Henry C. Hoff 1—Fred Bodine... 2—Geo. W. Millsp CHENANGO.

1—George C. Rice....

2—Romeo Warren.... 1—DeWitt C. Littlejohn R 2—Wm. H. Rice, R 3—John W. Parker, R Smith M. Weed.....D 1—Josiah Kniskern... 2—J. W. Rider..... Edmund L. Pitts....R CORTLAND.
Stephen Patrick...
DELAWARE.
1 — Ira E. Sherman....
2 — Orson M. Allaban... Stephen Baker... QUEESS.

O. J. Downing.

James Maurice.

BENSSELARE.

James S. Thorn.

Marshall F. Wait

H. P. Van Boose

BUCHNONI. 1—William Williams. 2—A. P. Nichols..... 3—James G. Laugner. 4—Levi Potter..... Wm. Richardson...R
FRANKLIN.
James W. Kimball...R
FULTON AND HAMLTON.
JOSeph Covell......R John W. Brown.... Ezekiel P. Moore....D 1—Stephen Turielot... 2—A. C. McGowan... John C. Ellis. Benj. E. Smith. R. B. Biddlecom. Samuel M. Barker....R John Oakey.... 2—Wm. D. Veeder. 1—James M. Tuthill. 2—Natheniel Smith. Alex. Y. Stewart R Alfred Budwin D 1—Hugh D. McCall.....R 2—Isaac Hampton.....R John H. Deming..... MADISON.

1—Gardiner Moore.

2—Caleb Calkins. Lyman Congdon....R
ULITER.

—Daniel L. Decker... D

James C. Graham... R MONROE.

1—Fairchild Andre

2—Henry R. teides

3—Abner L. Wood George G. Hoskins...
WARREN
Daniel Aldrich...
WARRINGTON
1—Alex. Barkley....
2—James C. Rogers... Daniel S. Monell.

81 — William Miner.
2-Bryan Gaughan.
3-George M. Curtin.
4-Henry McCloakey.
5-Raiph Bogert.
5-Wm. H. Tray.
7-Thos. F. S.ewari.
48-Jacob Seebacher.
9-Geo. S. Stevenson.
10-Thos. J. Creamer.
11-Alex. Prear.
12-Joseph A. Lyons. 2—James U. Rogers.

1—John Vanderberg.

2—Wm. H. Rogers.

wasrcmargs.

1—Orria A. Bills.

2—L. D. Runtingron.

3—Geo. A Brandreta.

By the terms of the constitution adopted in 1846 a vote will this year be taken on the question of a revision and amendment of the State constitution. Section two of article thirteen, in which provision for this election is made, reads as follows:—

Secretor 2. At the general election to be held in the yes eighteen hundred and cirty-six, and in each twentieth yes, thereafter, and also at such times at the Legislature may be law provide, the question "Shall there be a convention to review the constitution and amend the same" shall be decided by the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified, voting at such election, shall decide in invor of a convention that the same of the legislature at the same of the legislature of the legislature at the same of the legislature at the legislatur

The opening of this cossion of the Legislature on Tuesday promises to be one of the most harmonious occasion of the kind ever witnessed here.

THE NEW CITY COVERNMENT.

ment passes into new though not untried hands. To-day the new Hayer and other officers elect will be sworn into office and assume the direction of municipal affairs. The following is the city government, as it will be or-ganized after twelve o'clock to-day, the hour of inaugu-

Executive Department. NAYOR. John F. Hodman. COURSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
Richard O'Gorman. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
Henry R. Davies, Jr.

COMMISSIONER FOR OPENING STREETS. Edward J. Wilson. COMPTROLLER.
Matthew T. Brennau.
STREET COMMISSIONES.
Charles G. Cornell. DEPUTY SUFERINTENDENT OF LANDS AND PLACES.

James Bevins.

F. I. A. Boole. John Kelly. William C. Conner. PRINCE BORNEL

A. Oakey Haft.

CITY MARHAL.

Francis B. O'Donnell. John D. Newman. Edward Collin, John Wilder, John Bebert Gambie, Win. C. Gover,

Amor J. Williamson, Joseph W. Brown, Joseph W. Allen. COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.
Gulian C. Verplanck,
Cyrus Curtis,
Jao. P. Cumming,
A. A. Low. COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES.
Isaac Bell, Owen W. Brennen,
James Bowen, Jan. B. Nicholson.

Charles C. Pinckney, Josons G. Abbe, Philip W. Engs, Martin B. Brown.

Wm. J. Haskett, Robert D. Holmes, Noah A. Childs, COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
Mayor John T. Hoffman, Dr. Wm. Murphy,
Inspector F L. A. Boole, Dr. Elinha Barris,
President of the Board of Adermen.
President of the Board of Councilmen.

Legislative Department.
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
Wm. R. Stewart,
Smith Ely, Jr.,
Elijah F. Porty,
Orison Blunt,
Wm. M. Tweed,
Sheridan Shook,
Andrew Bleakley.

ALDERMEN.

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Dist.

1—James Dupignac,
Timothy Brennan,
2—John Hayes,
Wilson Small
3—James W Farr,
Samuel B H Vance.
4—John F. Turner.
The Commissioners first mentioned, in each disgo out of office December 31, 1867. COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS. *Contested by Horatio P. Atlen. TRUSTEES OF CON

1—tharles Bergner.

2—William Buckley.

3—David I. Robbins.

4—Baniol J. Buckley.

5— [Zimri West (one vear)]

{ Laux Puckhafer (f.t.)

6— { Wmit. H. Burras (Syrs)}

{ Walter Rocha

7—James (oillins.

4—Wilder W. Adams(f.t.)

Mathias Clarke (to fill vacancy)

9—James W. Booth.

10—Robert R. Breeze.

11— { Haran Wisser (full tr)

Wm. W. Lyons (to fill vacancy). TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS. The New Mayor's Message. It is understood that Mayor Hoffman's Message will be sent into the Common Council as soon as it shall have been organized to-day. The Message is said to be a model of brevity, and will contain several highly interesting suggestions relative to much needed ref mun cipal government of the city probably be officied without difficulty on their assem-blase to-morrow (Tuesday), at twelve o'clock, noon. Sepervisors William R. Siewert and Honry Smith are the candidates for the honor of presiding officer of the board. As the President of the board has the forma-tion of several important committees the selection of a presiding officer becomes a question of considerable in-terest. Two new members, Messes, James Hayes and Andrew Bleakley, will take their seats on Tuesday for the first time. It is understood that there will be no changes retaining their familiar positions. Organization of the Common Council. Both branches of the city Common Council meet to day at noon for the purpose of organizing. Alderman John Brice is the prominent candidate for the Presidency of the Board of Alderman. In the Councilmen there Keech and J. Wilson Green. In the Board of Alder men David T. Valentine will, of course, be re-elected

clerk. Hamlin Babcock is prominently named as the probable clerk of the other board. Commissioner for Opening Streets The bureau of the Law Department, in which the business of street openings has been conducted under Mr. G. H. Purser, will be placed in the charge of Mr. Edward J. Wilson, the law partner of Richard O'Gorman,

Dist.

G-George D. Kellogs.
Alexander H. Keech.
J. Wilson Green,
Wm. B. White.
George H. Mackay,
Morris A. Tyng.
7—Francis C. Thomas,
Stephen S. Roberts,
Christopher Pullmas
George Hittrick,
Michael Hailoran,
Milnor Instry.
Edward M. Hagerty.

Wardt.

12— {John Strakton (run tr) {Chas. K. Lyon (to fill vacancy).}

13—James H. Irwin.

14— amuel R Kirkham.

15—Otto D Swan

16—Benjamin C Wandell.

17—George P. Stutzman.

18—John O'Brien.

19—Charles H Lyons.

29—John Roizderber.

21—John Stephenson.

22—Stephen M. Simonson.

Brooklyn City and County Government. ence the new year with a new city government. The

Wordt,
1.—John Cashow.
2.—Daniel McLaughlin.
3.—Theo. Hindale.
4.—Lowis F. Newman.
5.—Thomas Ennis.
6.—Matthew O'Brien.
7.—Thomas Steers.
5.—Joseph Wilson.
9.—Bailey J. Hathaway.
10.—Franct Eelley.

Samuel D. Morrie. Thomas A. Gardin John H. B. Smith. Francis C. Kirby.

Prancis Henry Coor. Corn-lius Fe ctranvicona.

Wards.

11—Andrew J. Hicks.
12—John Foran.
13—Charies W. Che-hire.
14. Stephen Simmons.
15—Charles C. Talbot.
16—John Rabe.

Loss of the Brig Harriet.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1865.

The brig Harriet, Captain Snow, from Elizabethport, for Boston, with coal, in coming up the harbor, in the snow storm, Saturday night, went ashore on Nanta-ket beach, and has since sunk. The crew were saved. The vessel is being stringer.

Brownery.—At Rhinebeck, on Saturday, December 30, Revenus Scountry, Jr., eldest son of Thomas R. Suckley, in the 13th year of his age.

[Fir Other Deaths See Sinth Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Dec 3. Am orders Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 31 - Arr channer Thelia, Nork. Below barke
Colle N NeNell, Riceiane: Heliar, Saltimore. At anchor
in the Scatch, bark belon, from Entimore for Portsmouth,

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSHGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership, under the style of Farnham. Bibert & Co., for the New York and Roston, and they accommission between the New York and Roston, and they accommission but

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1808.

DEMORRET'S MONTHLY NAGAZINE IS NOW ready—containing episculid Music, Grand March L'Africaton, magnificent Pagarvings, Norrica by Trignia Fownmend, Mary J., Holmas, Mary Kyle Onlias, Jennie Johnson, Mary Kyle Onlias, Jennie Johnson, Chidren Johnson, Mary Kyle Onlias, Jennie Johnson, Chidren Johnson, Jo

NEW YORR, JANUARY I, 1865.—CYRUS A. SMITH,
late on-ther of the importers and Traders National
Early, is this day aumitted as a parties: in our house, the
firm name remaining as necession.
F. W. DEYOR & CO., MY Fulton and 48 Ann street.